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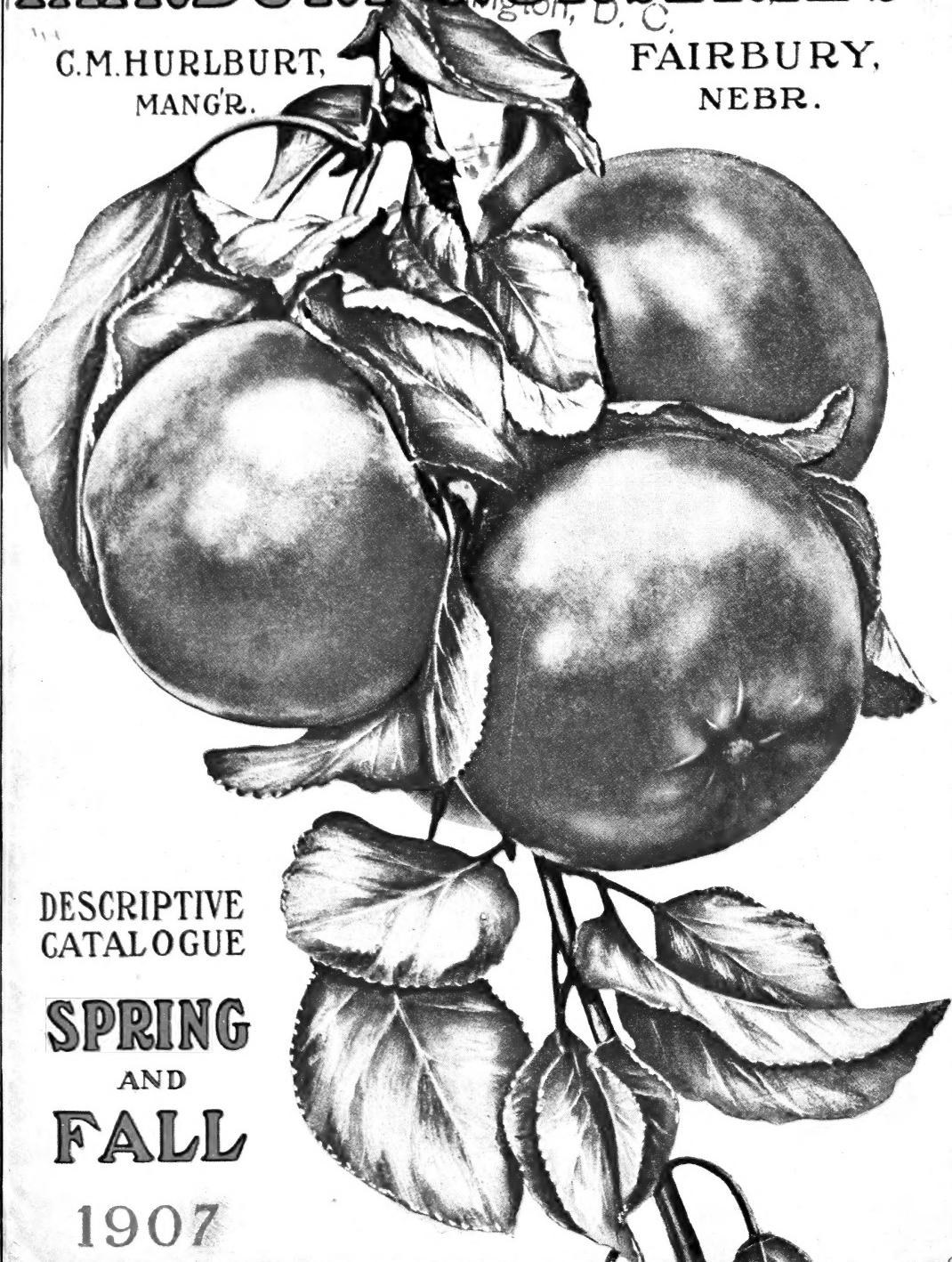
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C.D.

FAIRBURY NURSERIES

C.M. HURLBURT,
MANG'R.

FAIRBURY,
NEBR.



DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

SPRING
AND
FALL

1907

Have You Got a Dollar?

For \$1.00 we will send you 25 good, thrifty Apple trees, 2 to 3 feet high, of any variety named in this catalogue, except Bismarck.

For \$1.00 we will send you 25 Budded Peach trees, one year old, 18 to 24 inches high, of any variety except Stewart; these trees, though small are well rooted and are very cheap at price named.

For only \$1.00 we will send you 50 Concord Grape vines one year old, well rooted, and with proper care every one will grow.

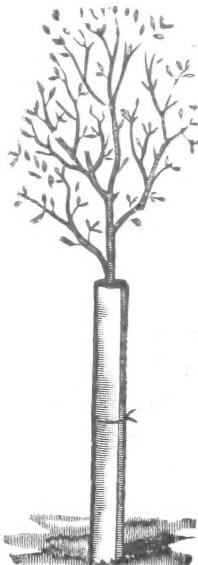
TREE PROTECTORS

Price—2 Cents Each; \$1.50 per 100.

This cut represents our Tree Protector after having been applied to the tree. Same are made of veneer and are the best and easiest applied of anything ever used. Two men can wrap 1,000 trees a day. They are 18 to 24 inches long, 9 to 12 inches wide and one-twelfth inch thick, and are fastened with small wire around the center, and will last from three to five years.

Will protect your trees from rabbits, mice and borers; will also protect the stems from sun-scald, and can be left on during the summer and will not injure the tree. They are furnished green, tied in bundles of 100 each, and are ready for use.

In the spring of each year we grow large quantities of Sweet Potatoes and Tomato plants. These we send out to our customers by mail or express at prices named below.



SWEET POTATOES

Nansemond and Yellow Jersey.

	Per 100	Per 1000
By Mail, prepaid	\$0.50	....
By Express .....	.25	\$2.00

TOMATOES

Champion and Trophy.

By Mail	\$0.75	....
By Express .....	.50	\$4.50

1907

ORDER SHEET

1907

FAIRBURY NURSERIES

C. M. HURLBURT, Mgr.

FAIRBURY, - - - - NEBRASKA

All remittances by Postoffice Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft and Registered Letter at my risk. Do not send money in ordinary letters without registering it—it is not safe.

ALL POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDERS must be made out on Fairbury, Nebraska.

Your Name

Amt. Enc. P. O. Order \$.....

Amt. Enc. Express \$.....

Amt. Enc. Draft \$.....

Amt. Enc. Cash \$.....

Amt Enc Stamps

Total = 5

Date..... 190.....

Name your Railroad Co.....

Very Important—No difference how often you have written us, always give your Full Address and write your Name, Postoffice, County and State very plainly; by so doing you will save much trouble and avoid the possibility of delay and mistake in filling your orders.

Order Sheet—Continued

INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to present you with our new descriptive catalogue for the year 1907.

We are now in better position than ever to please our customers, having a larger and better stock on hand from which to select, and better facilities for handling and shipping the same, our sales are increasing each year as people are learning to know the good qualities of our trees, and that we are dealing honestly by them in sending full value in stock for money received from them.

We thank our many customers for their past patronage and would solicit your orders for coming spring planting; to those who have never purchased from us, would say we will appreciate an order from you, even if it is only a small one; we believe that we can fill the same with stock that will prove satisfactory to you, and are confident we shall retain you among our regular customers in the future.

WHAT WE DO

We cultivate our trees in the most thorough manner and dig with the best improved tree digger, thus getting good length of roots.

We guarantee all trees, vines and plants to be in a good, healthy and growing condition when they leave our packing rooms.

In packing we use paper lined boxes or bales, using plenty of wet moss and straw, thus preventing stock from becoming dry in transit; we make no charge for bales or boxes.

While we take the best of care in filling orders with stock true to name, should a mistake occur, we will be responsible only for the original cost of the stock.

We usually commence shipping in the fall, October 15, and in the spring, about March 10th. We can, however, ship a greater portion of our stock any time during the winter from our frost-proof cellars; by this plan we can accommodate our customers who live in the South.

On receipt of an order we notify the customer at once by card; if after a reasonable length of time you do not hear from us, write us again; sometimes letters go astray.

In filling orders we send varieties called for as far as possible; for those varieties we are out of we substitute others in their place equally as good, unless you write us not to substitute.

We ship over the St. Joseph & Grand Island, the C. R. I. & P., and the B. & M. railroads; over the United States and the Wells Fargo Express Companies.

TERMS

In ordering, always give age or size and price of stock wanted; please be very particular in writing your name and address plainly.

Send cash with order, or good bank reference; if you wish stock sent C. O. D. by express, send one-fourth cash with order; we will then ship it and you can pay balance due to your express agent on receipt of stock.

All remittances should be made payable to C. M. Hurlburt, Manager; send by Postoffice or Express Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter; for amounts less than one dollar you may send one or two-cent stamps.

Our references are R. G. Dun & Co., Harbine, or Goodrich Bros.' Bank of Fairbury, Neb.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT—SEE PAGE 4.

SPECIAL OFFERS

On all orders that amount to \$5 or more we will prepay the freight charges to any railroad station in Kansas or Nebraska.

When orders amount to \$10 or more we will prepay the freight charges to any railroad station between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains; if you live beyond the mountains we will pay the freight to Denver, and you will pay from there on; if you live beyond the Mississippi we will pay to the river and you will pay from there on.

If your order amounts to \$20 or more we will prepay the freight to any railroad station in the United States.

Sometimes our railroad agents here fail to collect enough freight charges from us on prepaid shipments; should your agent require you to pay additional charges, in such a case send us the receipt he gave you, and we will return the money to you.

If you do not want enough trees for your own planting to secure prepaid freight, get some of your friends to club with you and we will tie and label each order separately and ship all together in one package and prepay the freight charges as provided above.

We sell 5 trees at 10 rates; 50 trees at 100 rates, and 500 trees at 1,000 rates.

As a special inducement for you to send in your order early, we will allow a discount of 5 per cent. from prices in this catalogue on all orders sent to us before March 1, 1907, cash with order.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PLANTERS

Never buy trees of a traveling tree agent; as a rule they are not trustworthy, and will charge from two to ten times what a tree is worth.

Buy direct from some reliable nursery, or from a local nursery agent that you know to be honest. By this plan you will save money and have a source of redress in case there is anything wrong with your order.

It is a good plan to send in your order early, while the nursery's list of varieties is complete; another thing, if you wait until late in the season, chances are that you will be so rushed with work that you will neglect to order at all, and thus lose a year's growth on your orchard.

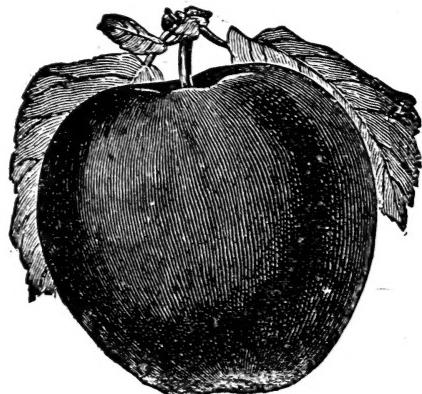
As soon as trees are received the boxes or bundles should be unpacked and the roots of the trees soaked in a barrel or tank of water for 24 hours before planting; don't leave them in the water longer than this. If you are not ready to plant at once, they may be heeled in moist earth well packed around the roots.

In preparing ground, plow deep and pulverize the soil well before planting. Dig holes large enough so that the roots of trees will have plenty of room; in planting fill holes two-thirds full of loose soil, working it well among the roots as put in, then firm as solid as you can with the foot; fill remainder of hole with water, after it has soaked away fill up the hole with loose earth and do not firm it.

To heel-in trees in the fall for spring planting, select a spot where water will not stand after rains, make an incline of earth the length of the trees, the lower edge of which should be a foot below the surface of the ground, and the upper edge six inches above the surface. Now put trees two inches apart on the incline with roots down; with a spade commence at lower edge of incline and dig out enough earth to cover trees all over; firm solid around the roots. You can now put in another layer of trees and proceed as before. See that the roots of last layer are covered at least one foot deep; if earth is not wet it should be well watered.

Apples

The first fruit in importance is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can easily be obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.



Gano.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

We would advise you in planting an apple orchard to select those varieties which have proven hardy and productive in our Western country. We give a brief description of varieties which we consider the best suited for Kansas and Nebraska.

We would advise you in planting an apple orchard to select those varieties which have proven hardy and productive in our Western country. We give a brief description of varieties which we consider the best suited for Kansas and Nebraska.

The apple should be planted thirty feet apart each way. Plant trees about one inch deeper than they grew in the nursery row; in pruning keep them low headed; nothing here will ruin an apple orchard so quickly as high pruning, thus allowing the hot afternoon summer sun to scald the bark on the body of the tree.

In propagating the apple we use the piece root graft, the whole root graft, and we also bud them; if you do not specify in your order which kind is preferred, we will send you the whole root trees.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
5 to 7 feet, 3 years, extra fine trees....	\$0.15	\$1.30	\$12.00	\$100.00
4 to 6 feet, 2 years, well branched.....	.12	1.10	10.00	85.00
3 to 4 feet, 2 years, well branched.....	.08	.70	6.50	60.00
2 to 3 feet, 2 years, partly branched....	.06	.50	4.00	35.00

SUMMER APPLES.

Carolina Red June—Tree hardy, upright, early bearer, shoots slender, foliage dark, color red, almost black in sun, fruit medium, form variable, surface smooth with minute dots.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, roundish, bright straw color, flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, with rich sub-acid flavor; moderately vigorous and productive; one of the best. First of July.

Red Astrachan—Is of Russian origin and has proven itself a great favorite, especially in the North, by its hardiness and good cooking quality. Tree vigorous, upright, foliage large, rich green; fruit medium to large; surface smooth, color striped crimson; season July. Recommended for general planting.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Tree rather poor in nursery, but has proven one of the best for the North; fruit large, surface smooth; waxy yellow ground covered with bright carmine stripes; sour; one of the very best for cooking; very productive. August.

Yellow Transparent—Of Russian origin, imported by the Department of Agriculture in 1870; ripening with Early Harvest, while the fruit will keep fully ten days after ripening, making it peculiarly adapted for early shipping. Fruit pale yellow, roundish oblate, medium size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful yellow when fully ripe.

Sweet June—Tree one of the best, upright and vigorous, regular bearer and productive; fruit sweet, medium size, excellent for baking; season June and July.

Summer Queen—Tree vigorous, large, spreading, productive; fruit medium, surface yellow covered with mixed red, splashed scarlet, flavor good, aromatic; season August; use kitchen.

Other Varieties—Sweet Bough; Benoni; Cooper's Early; August.

FALL APPLES.

Wealthy—An apple of fine appearance and quality, an early and profuse bearer; a good market apple of its season; tree hardy; its chief fault is killing itself by its early and excessive bearing; in size and beauty it equals Baldwin and is a better dessert apple.

Wolf River—One of the largest apples grown, and very often used for show purposes when extra large apples are an attraction. Pleasant, sub-acid; tree hardy and vigorous. November and December.

Rambo—Tree upright, very thrifty and productive, beautiful foliage, light green and perfectly hardy, fruit medium, liable to overbear, surface striped on green ground, numerous small dots, flesh greenish white, juicy flavor sub-acid, aromatic, quality first rate for table; season September and October.

Grimes' Golden—Tree upright and hardy, fruitful, color golden yellow when ripe, medium to large, quality sub-acid, mild and melting; valuable in any orchard.

Maiden's Blush—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. August and September.

WINTER APPLES.

Ben Davis—(New York Pippin)—Fruit medium to large, round; skin yellowish, splashed and striped and almost covered with red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; an excellent variety; tree very hardy, a free grower, coming into bearing early and very productive; it blooms late in the spring, thereby often escaping late frosts; very popular in the West and Southwest. December and March.

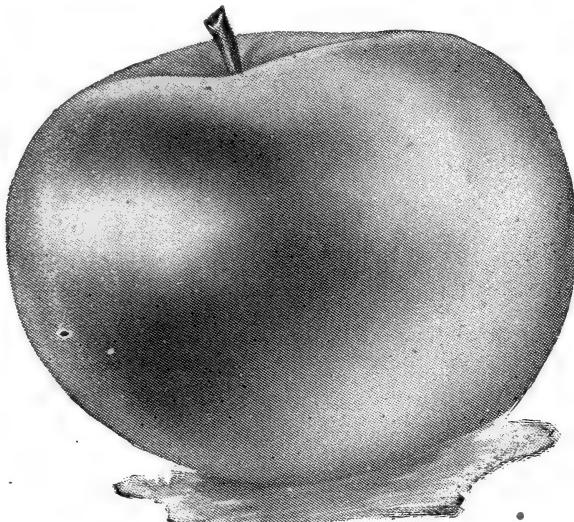
Jonathan—Beautiful tree, good grower; fruit full medium, fair producer, color dark, shaded to almost black in sun, fruit drops in a dry season. November and December, but can be kept until April.

Winter Banana—New, excellent. The name is most appropriate as it has a delightful banana perfume; fruit keeps well till spring; the color is a striking red blush on a deep yellow ground; it is of large size, and very showy in appearance, roundish inclining to conical; stalk three-fourths of an inch long; cavity moderate, apex shallow; originated in Indiana. The claims for this apple are such that we recommend it for trial.

Tallman Sweeting—Medium, pale yellow, firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable preserving and baking apple; vigorous. October to December.

McIntosh Red—Large, roundish, skin mostly covered with bright red or crimson, almost purplish in the sun. Flesh white, very tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. Tree vigorous, extremely hardy and long lived. Good bearer.

Northwestern Greening—Tree of Wisconsin origin; an extremely fine shaped, good growing tree in nursery and orchard. Fruit large and greenish-yellow; good quality. It is claimed to keep well until June. Tree is quite hardy, and will probably succeed nearly as far north as the Wealthy; very promising.



Mammoth Black Twig.

Mammoth Black Twig—Originated in Tennessee. Tree a fine upright, spreading grower, bears large crops and holds its fruit well; the fruit is fully one-fourth larger than the Winesap, which it resembles very much in color, flavor and keeping qualities; vigorous. November to April.

Geneton or Rawle's Janet—Old and favorably known variety; tree fairly vigorous, bears young, and if not allowed to overbear fruit, medium to small, quality not the best, but good keeper, blooms very late, thus never killed in bloom by late frost.

Winesap—Too well known to require a description. Tree hardy almost wherever planted, early bearer and profitable; tree inclined to overbear, causing the fruit to be undersized; color red, sometimes almost black, flesh almost yellow, firm and crisp; one of the best. November to May.

Missouri Pippin—Tree resembling a seedling, good grower, foliage dense, fruit early, very productive; fruit medium, surface smooth, shaded, mixed striped red; flavor sub-acid; very good. Season December to March.

White Winter Pearmain—Large oblong, skin yellowish, flesh yellowish with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous, productive. January to April.

Rome Beauty—Tree thrifty, upright grower. Fruit large to very large, roundish oblate, sometimes conical; surface smooth, pale yellow, striped and mixed with red; flavor sub-acid, not rich; quality good; desirable market fruit on account of its productiveness and fine appearance. Season November to January.

Other Varieties—Northern Spy, Arkansas Black, Gano, Winter Banana.

VAUGHN'S SEEDLESS APPLE

This remarkable apple tree was found by one of our local agents three years ago in Vermillion County, Ind., and we have secured the sole right to propagate and sell it.

On the opposite page we have two cuts of this apple, one showing the open calyx, the other showing little core and no seeds.

Now we do not claim that this is the largest apple known for there are many varieties just as large, nor is it the best flavored apple, for there are others just as good, but there is none so sure to bear a crop each year, and few that will keep as well, and upon the strength of the above statement we recommend it to our customers.

Why is it that an apple tree will bear a heavy crop of fruit one year, and then bear few or no apples, for one to three years afterwards? You have all noticed this; you will say that the tree in producing and maturing the heavy crop of fruit, robbed itself of so much vitality that it was not able to produce fruit the second or third year; that it had to have time to recuperate, and grow new wood and fruit buds before it could produce again; this we will admit is the correct theory; but did you ever stop to consider what portion of the apple took the vitality from the tree? Is it the skin or flesh? No, for they are composed mostly of water and the tree can produce them as easily as it can leaves, without loss of strength.

It's the seed of the apple and nothing else, that robs the tree of its strength and causes it to produce only two years out of five. In the Vaughn's Seedless Apple, we have gotten rid of the element that produces barrenness, and by planting this variety we can raise apples every year.

Description—The fruit is about the size and shape of the Winesap; flesh firm and yellow, like the Russett with a flavor similar to the Rambo; nearly red in color, with small yellow dots, and will keep until May.

The tree has no bloom for late frosts to destroy, but the fruit is set in the closed bud, the fruit has a large open calyx which is an advantage over all other apples, for in spraying you can easily get the mixture with its poison into the calyx where it will be in waiting for the pesky codling moth when it makes its appearance.

Trees will be shipped to our customers with a sealed tag attached to each tree, and no tree is genuine without this tag.

Price —2 year trees, each.....	\$1.00
1 year trees, each.....	0.75

State of Indiana, Vermillion County, ss.:

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said county, Martha E. James, who being duly sworn says that she has known the Vaughn's Seedless Apple Tree for a period of 23 years, said tree having grown on my father's farm and that it has borne fruit each year for the last twenty-two years.

MARTHA E. JAMES.

Subscribed and sworn to this 25th day of August, 1906.

JESSE P. YORK, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 6, 1907.

State of Indiana, Vermillion County, ss.:

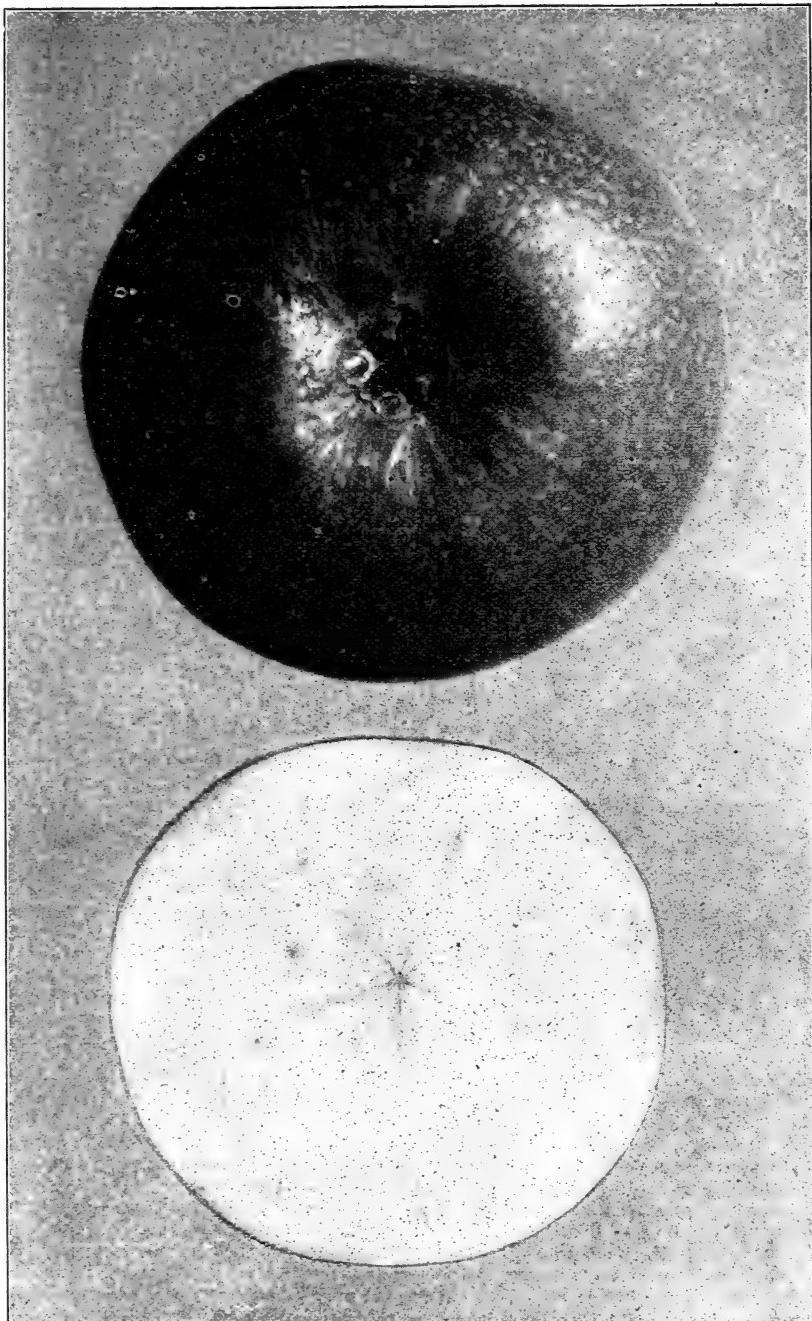
Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said county, this 25th day of August, 1906, Augustus G. Vaughn, a citizen of said county and state, who, being duly sworn, says that the original Vaughn Seedless Apple Tree has been in bearing twenty-two consecutive years and no failures to affiant's knowledge.

AUGUSTUS G. VAUGHN.

Subscribed and sworn to this 25th day of August, 1906.

JESSE P. YORK, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 6, 1907.



Vaughn's Seedless Apple.



Bismarck.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, 3 years, fine trees.....	\$0.16	\$1.50	\$13.00
4 to 5 feet, 2 years, well branched.....	.12	1.10	10.00
3 to 4 feet, 2 years, well branched.....	.09	.80	7.00
2 to 3 feet, 2 years, partly branched.....	.07	.60	5.00

Plant and prune them the same as apples. We give a description of varieties in the following that we consider among the best:

Hyslop—Tree hardy, upright round top, very prolific; fruit medium dark red, almost black in the sun; good quality; ripens August.

Whitney Number Twenty—Tree extra fine, round headed, bears quite young, productive, fruit large, golden yellow with stripes of bright crimson, flavor sub-acid, quite free from the astringency of other crabs, excellent for vinegar. Season September.

BISMARCK

In respect to its early fruiting habit, the most remarkable apple ever introduced; one year grafts frequently produce fruit, and 2-year trees seldom fail. Has fruited in many sections of the United States this season; we hear only words of commendation. Originated in New Zealand; has been tested in nearly every apple country and promises to succeed wherever apples can be grown, proving healthy, hardy, productive, and without a rival in its early fruiting quality. Tree of short, stocky growth, makes beautiful specimens grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruit large, handsome yellow, sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid, good for dessert, superior for cooking; will keep well into winter.

	Each
5 to 6 feet trees.....	\$0.50
4 to 5 feet trees.....	.40
3 to 4 feet trees.....	.30
2 to 3 feet trees.....	.20

CRAB APPLES

The improvements in the varieties of Crab Apples have kept pace with the other kinds of fruit. A few years ago it was only thought fit for cider, jelly and preserves, but there are varieties now that command good prices in the market for dessert purposes; especially is this true of the Whitney. Besides being useful, they are very ornamental when in bloom and when burdened with their load of highly colored fruit.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, 3 years, fine trees.....	\$0.16	\$1.50	\$13.00
4 to 5 feet, 2 years, well branched.....	.12	1.10	10.00
3 to 4 feet, 2 years, well branched.....	.09	.80	7.00
2 to 3 feet, 2 years, partly branched.....	.07	.60	5.00

Sylvan Sweet—Tree fine strong grower, very prolific, comes into bearing soon; fruit medium size and sweet; fine for pickles.

Transcendent—Tree productive, fruit one and a half to two inches in diameter, excellent for sauce and pies and is also a good eating apple; skin yellow striped with red; vigorous. August and September.

Martha—A seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg, which originated in Minnesota. Earlier than the Transcendent; very ornamental, as well as a fine fruit; bears in profusion every year. September and October.

General Grant—Tree a vigorous and upright grower; fruit large; red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid, excellent for dessert; free. October.

Golden Beauty—Very large and handsome; fine amber or golden yellow color.

Pears

The growing of this valuable fruit for home use cannot be too strongly recommended. It far exceeds the apple in melting, juicy texture and rich refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that by judicious selection ripening season beginning in July can be continued in succession into winter.

Pears, being upright growers, may be planted twenty feet apart each way. They should be trained to branch as near the ground as possible; the first four years' planting, the top leaders should be cut out and thus compel them to form a bushy top.

Dwarf pears come into bearing four years after transplanting, and standards not until the eighth year.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 7 feet, Standard, 3 years, extra fine.....	\$0.30	\$2.75	\$26.00
4 to 6 feet, Standard, 2 years, well branched.....	.22	2.00	19.00
3 to 4 feet, Standard, 2 years, branched.....	.18	1.60	15.00
4 to 5 feet, Dwarf, 2 years.....	.25	2.20	20.00
3 to 4 feet, Dwarf, 2 years.....	.20	1.80	15.00
2 to 3 feet, Dwarf, 2 years.....	.18	1.40	12.00

Bartlett—Large size with often a beautiful blush to the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. August.

Clapp's Favorite—Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich. Season, July.

Kieffer's Hybrid—The pear was raised from seed from Chinese Sand Pear accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark, green glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental; is an early and very prolific bearer; the fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy and is valuable for the table and market; it never rots at the core, and is as nearly blight proof as it is possible for any pear to be. September and October.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, dull greenish yellow streaked and spotted with russet, flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine; the large and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a great favorite. September and October.

Seckel—Small; skin rich yellowish brown when ripe, with a dull, brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, is exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery, the richest, highest flavored pear known. Aug. and Sept.

Flemish Beauty—Is large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine, good bearer; hardy everywhere. August and September.

Lawrence—Is rather large, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a rich aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December.

Budded Peaches

The peach tree requires a moderately rich, well drained soil, and in order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and thus cause it to produce well matured fruit its branches should be headed in each year.

Peach trees when planted alone should be set twenty feet apart, or they may be planted between apple trees. Plant them deep enough so that the crook in the tree where they were budded is covered over with earth.

In Nebraska we cannot expect a full crop of peaches each year, owing to our cold winters, which kill the bloom buds, but if you can only get a full crop once in three years, they will pay you better than any other fruit crop that can be raised in Nebraska, cherries and strawberries excepted.

Below we give a short description of those varieties which we consider among the best, the greatest number of which we have fruited in our own grounds.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 7 feet, bearing size	\$0.15	\$1.40	\$13.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.11	1.00	9.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.09	.80	7.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.07	.60	5.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.05	.40	3.50
Seedlings from choice fruit, 2 to 3 feet.....		.30	2.00
Seedlings from choice fruit, 18 to 24 inches.....		.20	1.50

Champion—Many specimens have measured 10 inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, rich, sweet and juicy, surpasses all other early varieties; skin creamy white with red cheek, strikingly handsome. It is hardy, productive, the largest size, highest flavor and best shipper of the early peaches. Ripens in early August.

Globe—An improvement on Crawford's Late; fruit large, globular, of a rich golden yellow with a red blush, flesh yellow, juicy. August.

Hale's Early—Fruit medium size; skin white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy and highly flavored. July 10 to 20.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish, skin white, juicy and good; free. End of August.

Early Rivers—Large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. First of July.

Elberta—A Georgia cross between Crawford and Chinese Cling; very large, well colored; all things considered, the finest yellow freestone in cultivation; no one can go amiss by planting it; fruit perfectly free from rot, and one of the most successful shipping varieties. August 20.

Chinese Cling—Most popular Southern peach, immense size, oblong creamy skin with faint blush of red. August.

Bokara No. Three—Raised from seed secured from Bokara, Asia, a number of seedlings being produced that proved 30 per cent hardier than the old strain of peach trees. One of the seedlings, No. 3, proved decidedly the best; has been fruited in Iowa several years and found one of the hardiest and best peaches known here.

Blood Cling—Large size, dark claret, with veins downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, fine flavor; tree an irregular grower. October.

Alexander Early—Large size, well grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference, handsome and regular in form with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality, with a vinous flavor; adheres to the stone; should remain on the tree until fully ripe. Late in June.

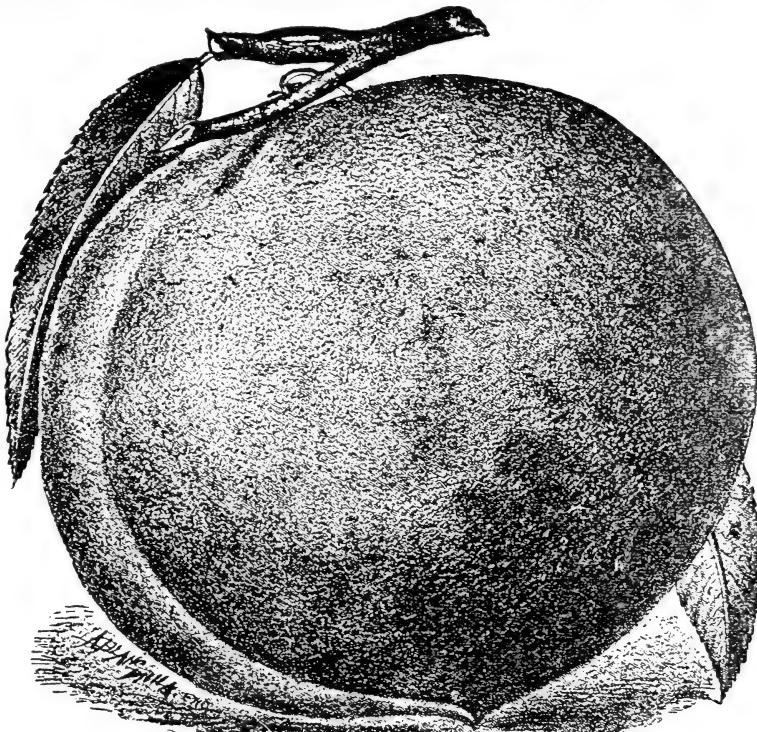
Crawford's Early—This beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large; oblong; skin yellow with fine red

✓ cheeks; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, excellent; productive, free. Last of July.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive, one of the best. Last of August and September.

✓ **Mountain Rose**—Large, red, flesh white, rich, juicy, excellent; one of the best early peaches, ripening with Troth's Early and much larger and finer than that variety; should be in every collection. July.

Crosby—Medium size; bright orange yellow, streaked with carmine. On account of its beautiful color and fine quality it commands a ready sale in competition with the best standard market sorts. Claimed to be the hardiest of all peaches. Good for home and market; free. September 10.



Stewart.

Stewart Peach—The seed was brought from a ranch in the Wasatch Mountains near the center of Utah, to Moab, by the Mormon bishop, Stewart, and planted in his orchard twenty years ago. Fruit large to very large, free stone, often weighing twenty ounces. Color dark yellow; flesh yellow, with red near the stone; fine grained, juicy and delicious. Ripens ten days later than Late Crawford. The tree is stout, stiff upright grower and very vigorous; strong leaves, very large and rough; an immense bearer, and by far the hardiest tree grown here.

	Per 1	Per 10
Stewart Peach, budded, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
Stewart Peach, budded, 4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.50
Stewart Peach, budded, 3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00
Stewart Peach, budded, 2 to 3 feet.....	.20	1.50

Other varieties—Greensboro, Triumph, Salway, Old Nixon Free.

Plums

The plum does best on a rich, well drained soil; the trees should be planted sixteen feet apart, and it is well to plant several varieties together, for they seem to produce larger crops in that way than where a single variety is planted alone.

Prune them so they will be low headed, and thus protect the fruit from wind storms, which sometimes play sad havoc with the fruit when commencing to ripen.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, 3 years, fine trees	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$32.00
4 to 5 feet, 2 years, well branched .....	.30	2.50	22.00
3 to 4 feet, 2 years .....	.25	2.00	18.00
2 to 3 feet, 2 years, partly branched .....	.20	1.50	12.00

Abundance—Of medium size, large when thinned; amber, with markings of red; juicy, sweet, of good quality when well ripened. May be picked when it begins to color; will keep a long time, color well and be almost as rich and sweet as if ripened on the tree—a strong point for market growers. Usually the fruit must be thinned to prevent overbearing. August.

Burbank—The best of all the Japan sorts of plums; nearly globular, clear cherry red, and with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is deep yellow color, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree vigorous, with strong upright shoots, large, broad leaves; commences to bear usually at two years. It blooms late, and consequently more liable to escape the late spring frosts.

Wolf—Fruit nearly as large as Lombard, and a perfect free stone; quality superb for cooking and for serving with sugar; tree a good grower, hardy, and is becoming very popular wherever known, promising to lead all other native plums. August.

Lombard—Medium, round, oval, violet red, juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Last of August.

Wild Goose—Large, rich, crimson, beautiful, flesh soft, rich, melting; delicious, with a full fruit flavor; tree a strong grower, prolific. This variety is among plums what the Ben Davis is among apples—referring to the American class of plums. July.

Forest Garden—Large, nearly round, mottled red and yellow; juicy, very sweet and rich; tree a strong grower. July.

De Soto—Medium; bright red, sweet, rich, of fine quality. Extremely hardy and productive.

German Prune—A large, long oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Cherries

A great deal of attention is now given to the growth of cherries in the West, and no well planted home orchard is complete without its proportion of cherry trees, and it is one of the most prolific of garden fruits. It will succeed in any kind of soil that is not wet.

It may be planted near the street, or used to line avenues as an ornament, and it will at the same time produce an abundance of delicious fruit. This may be eaten out of hand, preserved, or it will find a ready market at highly profitable prices, for shipping, canning, etc.

Our cherry trees are budded on Mahaleb cherry stocks, which do not sprout from the roots. Care must be taken in planting that the trees are not planted too deep; one inch deeper than where budded is deep enough; should they be planted deeper than this, the tree will be liable to throw

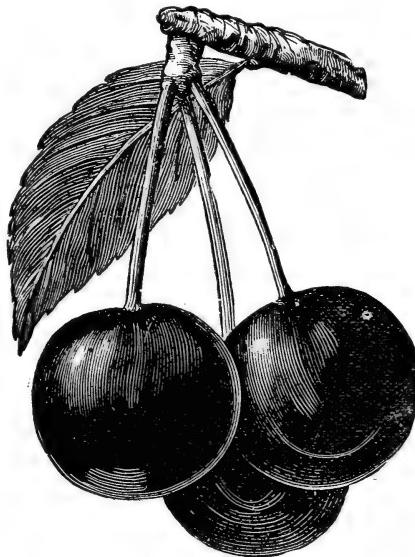
out roots above where budded, and these roots if broken will throw up sprouts or suckers.

Plant trees twenty feet apart, keep the main leaders headed back the first two or three years after transplanting; by so doing you will have fine, bushy tops near the ground, which will be of great advantage in picking the fruit.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, 3 years, well branched.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$32.00
4 to 5 feet, 2 years, well branched.....	.35	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 feet, 2 years, well branched.....	.30	2.50	20.00
2 to 3 feet, 1 year, partly branched.....	.20	1.50	12.00

Dye House—This variety partakes both of the Morello and Duke, wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond; of better quality and quite as productive. May and June.

Early Richmond—(Kentish, Virginian or Early May)—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. First of June.



Baldwin

round than otherwise; a very rank, vigorous grower; leaves rather broad; bloom pure white, which turns to a pink color, similar to the hydrangea; fruit very large, almost perfectly round, very dark, yet almost transparent; flavor slightly sub-acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type; stems rather large, of medium length, more inclined to grow in pairs than clusters. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness. It is a tree to command attention, and is so distinct as to attract comments from any upon seeing it, without knowing its superior merits.

	Per 1	Per 10
Baldwin Cherry, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
Baldwin Cherry, 4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.00
Baldwin Cherry, 3 to 4 feet.....	.45	4.00

Apricots

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It bears immense crops; ripens in July and August. Plant the same as peach.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, 2 years, budded.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
4 to 5 feet, 2 years, budded.....	.25	2.30	20.00
3 to 4 feet, 2 years, budded.....	.20	1.80	16.00
2 to 3 feet, 1 year, budded.....	.15	1.40	12.00
Russian Apricot seedlings, 1 year .....	.06	.50	4.00

Varieties—Moorpark, Royal and Russian.

Quinces

	Per 1	Per 10
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	\$0.30	\$2.50
2 to 3 feet, partly branched.....	.25	2.00

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves for flavoring; very productive, the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple, and imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all.

Dwarf Service or Juneberry

Grows four to six feet high, bunches out from the ground like currants resembles the Common Service or Juneberry in leaf and fruit, but the fruit is larger and in color almost black; commencing to bear the second year after transplanting and bears profusely. No farm or garden should be without this most excellent dessert fruit.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 inch	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$ 6.00
18 to 30 inch .....	.15	1.25	10.00

Grapes

The history of the grape is almost as old as that of man. Vineyards were extensively planted before orchards or collections of other fruit trees were at all common, and today it is one of the most highly appreciated fruits. In its flavor it is hardly surpassed by any other fruit in delicacy and richness, and few or none are more beautiful in the dessert. Any person having a lot of ground ever so small, either in country or city, can find room for one-half to one dozen grape vines. They can be trained up by the side of any building or over a garden fence, but the best and cheapest way to grow them either in small or large quantities is on the wire trellis.

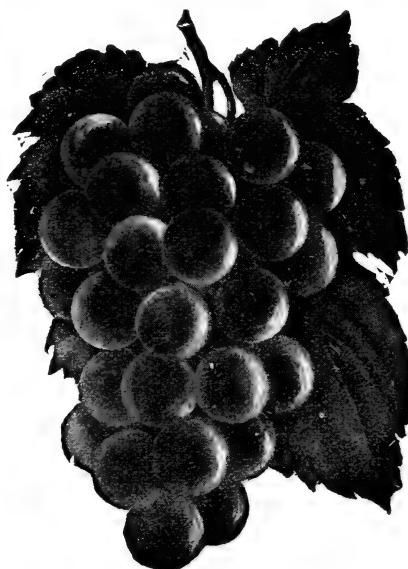
Work the ground deep and plant a little deeper than they were in the nursery. Make rows eight feet apart and six to eight feet in the row. Some of them, the tender varieties, would be benefited by laying the vines flat on the ground during the winter, with a light covering of earth or litter.

Concord—Bunches large, berries large, round, skin thick and covered with bloom; flesh juicy, sweet. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive, at present the most popular of all our native sorts.

Worden—This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger, the fruit is better flavored and ripen several days earlier. Black.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
Agawam, strong vines	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$ 5.00
Brighton, strong vines .....	.10	.80	...
Concord, 1 year, good vines.....	.04	.30	2.00
Concord, 1 year, select vines.....	.05	.40	3.00
Concord, 2 years, select vines.....	.06	.50	4.00
Duchess, strong vines.....	.08	.70	5.00
Delaware, strong vines.....	.10	.90	8.00
Elvira, strong vines.....	.08	.50	4.00
Golden Pocklington, strong vines.....	.08	.70	5.00
Lady Washington, strong vines.....	.08	.70	5.00
Moore's Diamond, strong vines.....	.10	.90	8.00
Moore's Early, strong vines.....	.10	.80	7.00
Niagara, strong vines.....	.08	.70	5.00
Worden, strong vines.....	.08	.60	4.50
Campbell's Early, strong vines.....	.20	1.50	...
McPike's .....	.25	2.00	...

Moore's Early—A large black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord, bunch medium, berries large with blue bloom; flesh pulpy, of medium quality. Vine hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age. Planted extensively as a market sort.



McPike

Clusters very large, berries round and of great size, very sweet and rich. The seeds separate easily from the pulp; ripens first of August, but can be kept until December in cool storage; color black, with light purple bloom.

Delaware—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes; bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round, thin skin, flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp; an exceedingly sweet, spicy, delicious flavor; vine moderately vigorous; hardy and productive. Red.

Agawam—Large, round, early and of great vigor of growth; rich high, peculiar aromatic flavor, much subjected to disease and too highly flavored, where all its aroma is developed, to be desirable. Red.

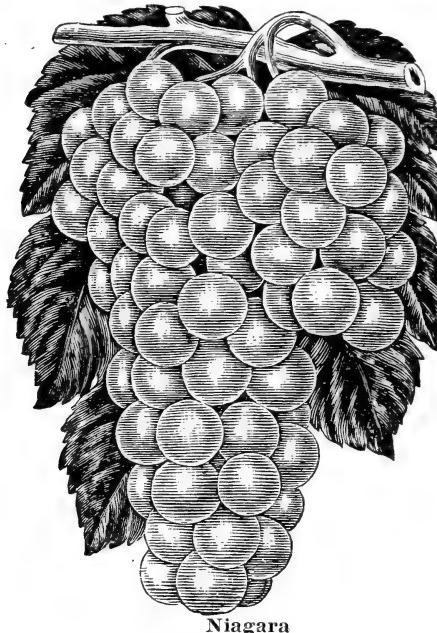
Brighton—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg; bunches large, berries of medium size; flesh sweet, tender and of the highest quality; ripens early. Red.

Moore's Diamond—Very hardy, healthy and vigorous; ripens from two to four weeks earlier than Concord. White.

Niagara—A magnificent white grape and very valuable for both garden and vineyard, a rank grower and very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size; berries large, with a tough skin; quality good; ripens with Concord.

Campbell Early—The king of grapes. The best all round grape on the market. A very strong, hardy vine, with perfect, self-fertilizing blossoms, always setting its fruit well and bearing abundantly.

Dracut Amber—Vine vigorous and productive; bunch large and long, compact and often shouldered; berries large, round; skin thick, of a pale color; good. Red.



Elvira—Ripens about with Catawba; a very strong, healthy and robust grower; very productive; bunch and berry of medium size and very compact. White.

Description of the McPike Grape
—We have in this new, wonderful grape, great size, wonderful quality, hardy wood and bud, very large leathery leaves. Fruit ripens same season as Worden, which is one week earlier than Concord. This grape ripens evenly, and only has one and two seeds; skin tender and pulp melting. This grape has taken all premiums at all the great state fairs in the fall of 1898 and 1899 wherever exhibited, over all competitors. Many testimonials could be printed if space would permit, regarding the success of this wonderful vine.

Golden Pocklington—Is a seedling from Concord; vine hardy, both in wood and foliage; strong grower; called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow: clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, large and thickly set; quality, when fully ripe, much superior to Concord; ripens with Concord.

Raspberries

Should be set in the spring; plants $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row and rows 4 feet apart. Set plants 3 to 4 inches deep, depending on the soil (in heavy clay do not set as deep as on a light soil), roots spread out and dirt pressed firmly among them. Give thorough shallow cultivation until last of July, or if you prefer mulch in the row with coarse manure or something of that kind, and keep the ground well stirred between the rows. When the new canes are about two feet high, pinch off the top; this will make the plant throw out side branches and do away with the necessity of tying up. In the spring cut these side branches back to 16 or 18 inches in length. Four or five good canes in a hill are enough. Cut out old canes as soon as through fruiting and burn them.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
Gregg and Mammoth Cluster, Black	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$2.00
Turner, Cuthbert and Thwack, Red .....	.05	.30	2.00
Kansas, Ohio and Souhegan, Black .....	.05	.30	2.00
Loudon, Red .....	.10	.50	4.00
Golden Queen, Yellow .....	.06	.50	4.00
Columbian, Purple .....	.10	.75	6.00
Cumberland .....	.06	.50	4.00
Cardinal Red .....	.06	.50	4.00

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

Gregg—Leading Black Cap and a popular market sort; canes of strong, vigorous growth and under good culture very productive; berries are large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty and of fine flavor; it requires a good strong soil to produce best results; it is not entirely hardy, but suffers during unusually severe winters; it is by far the best Black Cap and the largest of any.

Mammoth Cluster—A well-known old variety, yet retained for its high quality and productiveness; rich and juicy, with much bloom; canes strong and vigorous; medium to late.

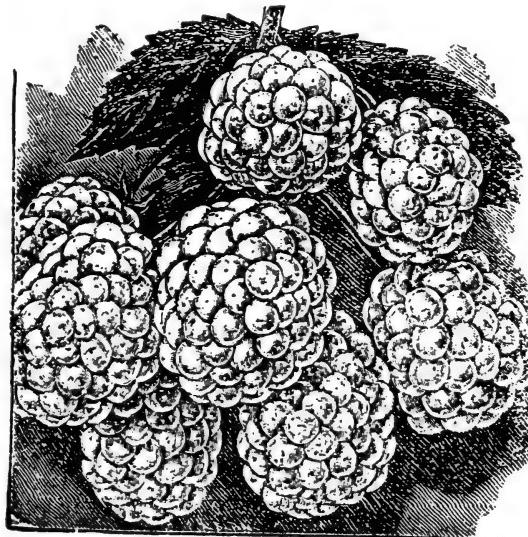
Kansas—Originated at Lawrence, Kansas. It is healthy, vigorous and not subject to leaf blight; produces strong, healthy tips; fruit large, as fine a berry as Gregg, and equally as good a shipper; ripens just after the Souhegan; very prolific.

Ohio—Highly recommended for canning or evaporating, and enormously productive; berry not quite as large as Gregg, but of finer quality, and the plant more hardy and bears crop annually; claimed to be the most productive of all.

Tyler (Souhegan)—A leading early market variety, ripening its entire crop in a very short time; medium size, very black, without bloom, flesh firm and sweet; plant vigorous, strong and hardy.

RED RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market—A remarkably strong hardy variety; stands the northern winters and southern summers equal to any; berries very large, conical, rich crimson; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious.



Golden Queen

Turner—A beautiful red berry, of fine size and excellent quality; one of the hardiest and most productive varieties known.

Thwack—Canes short, hardy as the hardiest, producing large crops of beautiful fruit; very firm, rendering it one of the best for shipping.

Loudon—A seedling of the Turner crossed with the Cuthbert; originated at Janesville. The fruit is large, resembling the Cuthbert in color and shape, but is firmer and of a very good quality; its fine appearance always commands the highest price in the market. The cane is a strong, vigorous grower, and resembles the Turner in appearance; is very hardy and productive. We believe it is the one red raspberry for the garden and market.

YELLOW AND PURPLE RASPBERRIES.

Golden Queen—Best yellow raspberry yet introduced. Briefly stated, it is a yellow Cuthbert, of large size, great beauty, high quality, hardy and productive. Canes are of the strongest growth; no home garden complete without it. Its beauty, size and quality render it indispensable for table use; ripens in midseason.

Columbian (Purple)—This is the most vigorous grower of any raspberry in cultivation. The canes often reach one inch in diameter. No berry will surpass it for yield. The berries are very large, shaped like the Cuthbert, and are better quality than the Shaffer. The best berry for canning we know. It is different from any other raspberry.

Dewberries

Price, 5 cents each; 40 cents for 10; \$3.00 for 100.

Bartel's Mammoth—Fruit very large, luscious and handsome; perfectly hardy; a strong grower and enormously productive; a superb and very profitable market fruit; the vines should be allowed to lie on the ground in winter and staked up early in the spring.

Lucretia—This is the leading and most popular dewberry yet discovered. It succeeds everywhere and is not particular about the kind of soil. Berries very large, black and of fine flavor. It should not be picked oftener than twice a week, when it is very sweet and rich. It ripens with the last strawberries.

Blackberries

In field culture plant in rows eight feet apart and three feet in the rows. In garden culture plant rows five feet apart and three feet distant in the rows. The pruning should be governed by the growth of cane and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

Cultivate for first season to get plants well established, then the ground between the rows may be mulched enough to keep down all weeds.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
Erie and Early Harvest	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$ 2.00
Snyder and Stone's Hardy .....	.05	.25	2.00
Taylor's Prolific and Rathbun and Agawam .....	.10	.50	4.00
Oregon Evergreen .....	.10	.80	7.00
Iceberg, White .....	.15	1.25	....

Snyder—Very popular for the North and Northwest on account of its extreme hardiness; wonderfully productive, size medium, fruit juicy and sweet, without the hard core of many sorts; canes remarkably strong and thrifty; more largely planted than any other of the ironclad varieties. We have a heavy demand for them every year; season early.

Stone's Hardy—Upright grower; very hardy; the berry is black and glossy when ripe and has a delicious flavor; it commences to ripen its fruit about five days earlier than the Snyder, and continues bearing ten days longer.

Rathbun—A strong, erect grower, with strong stem, branching freely; will root from tip of branches like a raspberry. Hardy, having endured 20 degrees below zero and produced a good crop. Forms a neat, compact bush 4 to 5 feet high, producing its immense fruit abundantly. Fruit is sweet and luscious, without hard core, of extra high flavor; jet black, small seed; firm enough to ship and handle well.

Taylor—Berries of fine flavor; larger than Snyder; canes of vigorous growth, ironclad hardiness and wonderfully prolific; ripens late; a fine companion for Snyder in cold sections.

Early Harvest—One of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact, dwarf grower; fruit rather small, and of good quality; heavy bearer. Its extreme earliness makes it a very profitable variety. Blooms stand the spring frosts best of all.



Oregon

some covering for arbors. The berries are borne in clusters of four or five on a stem, are good sized, fine flavored, sweet and delicious, either to eat from the hand, canning or cooking. They are immensely productive. No other blackberry will bear such heavy crops and continue fruiting so long in the season.

Oregon Evergreen

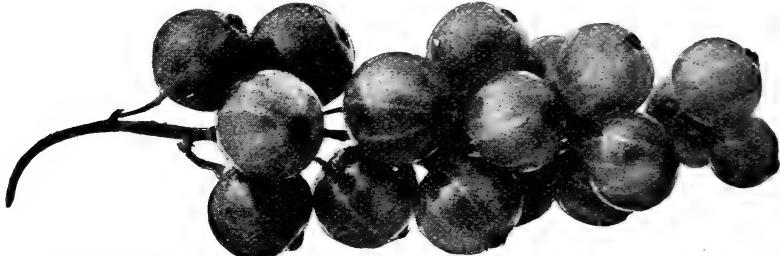
—The Oregon Evergreen Blackberry is one of the good things that have come to stay with us and will prove a great boon to all lovers of the wholesome and luscious fruit. Everyone who has a dooryard or piece of ground, however small, can now have plenty of the sweetest and best blackberries at little trouble or cost, as this valuable new variety will thrive and bear immense crops of the most luscious fruit wherever it can get a foothold in the soil, and any kind of a trellis, arbor or support for the magnificent grape-like vines to run over. The Oregon Evergreen Blackberry differs from all other blackberries in form of its foliage and manner of growth. The canes do not die in winter like other blackberries, but continue to grow and bear year after year like a grape vine. The foliage somewhat resembles that of the fern, and forms a remarkably hand-

Currants

A cool, moist location is best for this fruit, and for this reason it succeeds admirably when planted by a stone wall or fence, being benefited by partial shade. Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet apart in the rows. They should be pruned each year, and all wood cut from them. Keep them thinned out so that air can freely pass through them. Currant worms can be destroyed by using hellebore. Dissolve an ounce in three gallons of water, and apply with a syringe or small sprinkling can. This can be done with very little expense if performed at the right time.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
Black Naples and Champion, 2 years	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$. . .
Cherry, Red Dutch and Victoria, 2 years.....	.07	.60	5.00
White Dutch and White Grape, 2 years.....	.07	.60	5.00
Fay's Prolific and North Star, 2 years .....	.08	.70	5.00
Crandall, 2 years .....	.10	.80	....
Wilder and Pomona, 2 years.....	.10	.80	6.00

Fay's Prolific—Color deep red; a great bearer; stems longer than Cherry and berry holds its size to the end of the stem better; quality first-class; not quite so acid as Cherry; claimed to be the most prolific of all red currants.



Black Naples—Very large, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter; fine for wines or jellies.

Black Champion—Bunches are very large and the flavor of the fruit particularly delicious; it hangs long on the bunches.

Pomona—Medium size; a clear bright red; excellent quality; hangs long time after ripe; holds up well on market; is one of the best for shipping; easily and cheaply picked; holds an unparalleled record for actual acreage yield in ordinary field culture.

Cherry—The largest of all the red currants; berries sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive, when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

Red Dutch—The standard old variety; excellent and well-known; a great bearer and a very profitable market sort.

Victoria—Large, bright red, with very long branches; late; good bearer.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts; very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit, and dark green foliage; very productive.

Crandall—A native black seedling of the Western Wild Currant, and much superior to any of the named varieties yet introduced; distinct from the European black varieties, and without their strong odor; wonderfully productive; a strong grower; usually producing a crop next year after planting; large size, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter; easily picked; can be shipped farther and kept longer than any other small fruit; free from all attacks of insect enemies.

Strawberries

The ground should be worked 10 or 15 inches deep and be properly enriched as for any garden crop. Drainage is necessary in very wet soil.

For family use plant fifteen or eighteen inches apart each way, and after a few strong plants have been set from runners, then pinch off all runners as fast as they appear. Keep the ground free from weeds and frequently stirred with a hoe or fork. Plants treated in this manner will produce more crowns and therefore double the amount of well-developed fruit than when runners are left to grow.

When the winters are severe, it is well to give the ground a light covering with coarse straw or litter. This covering should not be placed on until the ground is frozen. Fatal errors are made by putting on too much and too early. If coarse straw is used, it may be left on until the plants have done fruiting, taking care to open it up around the plants early in the spring, so as to give them plenty of sunlight and air.

Price—1 cent each; 60 cents per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Price in September and October—\$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Varieties—Warfield, Bederwood, Jessie, Capt. Jack, Crescent, Wilson, Bubach No. 5, Gandy, Dunlap, Nick Ohmer and Bismarck.



Buffalo Berry

The Buffalo Berry belongs to the Olive family of trees. It grows in bush form and sometimes attains a height of ten feet; its leaves are of bright silvery color, and with its load of red fruit, makes a nice shrub. It is perfectly hardy, and bears immense crops of fruit, which is very good for tarts, jellies, pies and preserves.

It is sometimes called the winter currant, from the fact that fruit remains on until January.

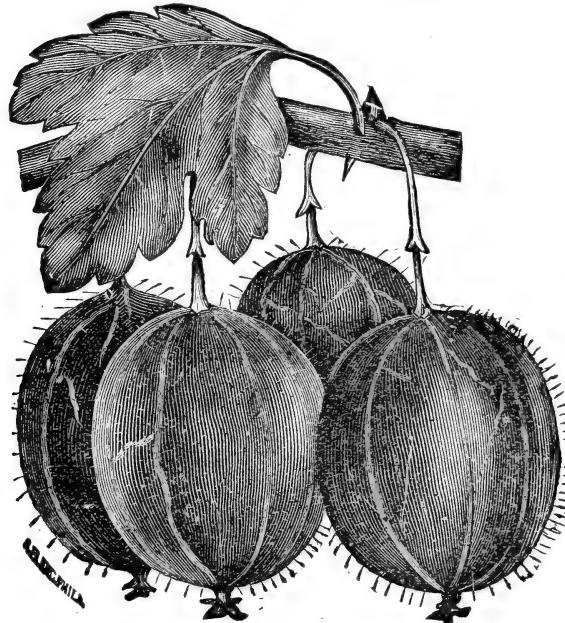
Price—2-foot trees, 20 cents each.

Gooseberries

In order to produce large, abundant crops of gooseberries, it is necessary to manure heavily and prune closely. The English varieties do not require much pruning. Mildew is prevented by close planting and heavy mulching. Plant 3 to 4 feet each way.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
Houghton and Transparent, 2 years	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$ 7.00
Downing and Smith's Improved, 2 years .....	.12	1.00	8.00
Industry, Red Jacket and Pearl, 2 years.....	.20	1.80	16.00
Poorman's Sweet .....	.30	2.50	....

Red Jacket—An American seedling of large size, smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality; has been well tested over a wide extent of territory. A wonderful cropper, with heavy foliage.



Red Jacket

both pleasant and rich; color, when fully ripe, dark red.

Poorman's—Is so called from the fact that when ripe is perfectly sweet, like a sweet cherry, and requires little, if any, sugar for culinary purposes. This most remarkable gooseberry is a seedling from the Houghton and is as hardy as its parent; it is a very strong grower, the bushes being inclined to grow in tree shape. It is red when ripe, very large, and has a shape and flower like a plum.

Asparagus

To prepare a bed for planting, the soil should be dug deeply and well mixed together with well rotted manure or compost. Plant in rows two feet apart. In the rows the plants should not exceed a foot apart, and planted about four inches deep. Cover on approach of winter with manure, and fork the beds over lightly early in the spring.

Price—10 cents per 10; 75 cents per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year, from one to two inches in diameter; color deep green, and crown very close.

Palmetto—It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth and quality, equal to the old favorite, Conover's Colossal.

Downing — F r u i t larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh is rather soft, juicy and very good; vigorous and productive.

Houghton—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and good; very valuable.

Industry—The best English gooseberry yet introduced, of vigorous upright growth and a greater cropper than any known variety, and much less subject to mildew than other English varieties; berries of the largest size, one and one-half inches in diameter, and of the most excellent flavor;

Japanese Wineberry

This is an entirely new, distinct and valuable berry. It belongs to the raspberry family; is a strong, vigorous grower, attaining the usual height of the raspberry, and is said to be perfectly hardy in all positions without protection. The leaves are of the darkest green on the outside and silvery white underneath. The young shoots or branches are covered with a reddish brown hair or moss. The fruit is borne in large clusters, often 70 to 100 berries in a bunch. These berries are, from the time of formation and bloom until they are ripe, enclosed in a "burr" which is caused by the calyx covering them entirely. When ripe the burr opens, exhibiting a large berry of the brightest, light glossy scarlet or cherry wine color. The burrs and stems are covered with a heavy reddish moss like a moss rose bud. The flavor of the fruit is entirely different from that of any other berry, being very sprightly, sweet and juicy, having no disagreeable sour, but a delicate and luscious flavor peculiar to itself, and superior to other berries. It commences to ripen early in July, and continues in bearing for a long time. It is the most prolific berry known, the bushes being literally covered with its luscious fruit. It is propagated from the tips like cap raspberries and dewberries, and can be increased rapidly.

Price—10 cents each; 12 plants for \$1.00.



Rocky Mountain Cherry

This is a novelty and a very profuse bearer, but the fruit is not as good as our leading sorts; grows in the form of a bush, and is as hardy as Wyoming sage brush. It has stood 45 degrees below zero and unharmed in limb or fruit bud; fruit about as large as English Morello; cherry black when fully ripe; acid and very good for pie or wine. Season, July.

2-foot trees, 15 cents each.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early vegetables in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

Price—10 cents per 1; 60 cents per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.

Victoria—The best for market because of its giant growth.

Horse Radish

Price—3 cents per 1; 20 cents per 10; \$1.50 per 100.

Ornamental Shrubs

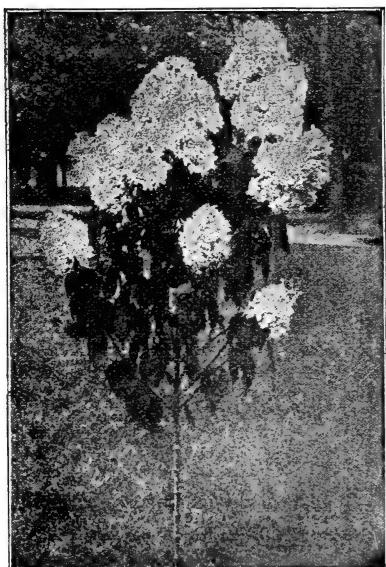
Althea or Rose of Sharon—These are fine shrubs and especially valuable because of their flowering in the fall, when nearly all other shrubs are out of blossom; hardy and easy of cultivation. 20 cents each.

Almond—Dwarf, double, rose-flowering; a beautiful shrub, with small, double, rosy blossoms, closely set upon the twigs before the leaves appear. 20 cents each.

Japan Snowball—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white, in very large globular heads. Two-foot trees, 35 cents each.

Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab—A medium sized, hardy, ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with roses; fragrant flowers of immense size, sure to give satisfaction to those who plant this beautiful tree. 3 to 4-foot trees, 35 cents each.

Calycanthus—Sweet Scented Shrub or Allspice—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of peculiar chocolate color. 25 cents each.



Tree Hydrangea

Honeysuckle—Upright, Red Tartarian; a well-known shrub; flowers bright pink, which appear in May. 20 cents each.

Purple and White Lilacs, each 20 cents.

Japan Quince, 2 feet, each 20 cents.

Moss Acacia, 2 feet, each 20 cents.

Weigelia, 2 feet, each 20 cents.

Snowball, 2 to 3 feet, each 20 cents.

Syringa or Mock Orange, each 20 cents.

Hydrangea—A fine shrub of recent introduction, blooming from July to November; large, showy panicles of white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is quite hardy and altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on the lawn or in the margin of masses; to produce largest flowers it should be pruned severely in the spring and the ground enriched. 2-feet plants, 25 cents each.

Tree Hydrangea—4 to 5 feet high, 50 cents each.

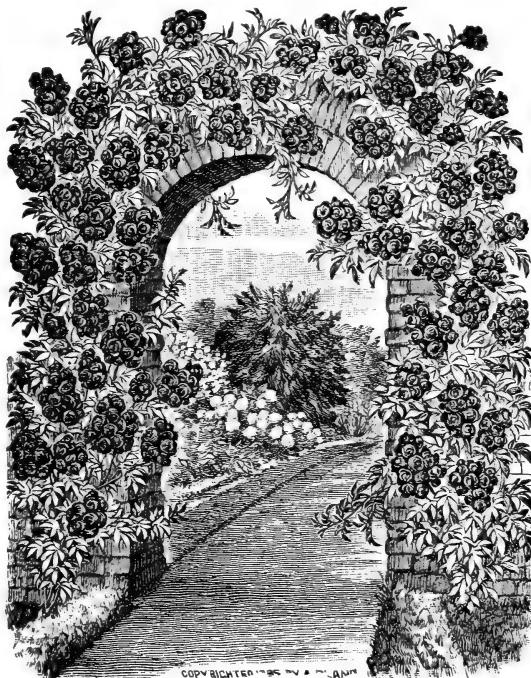
Spirea—(Van Houttei) — The best White Spirea. The annual growth is long and abundant, and covered in June with a wealth of pure white blossoms. Perfectly hardy. Should be in every collection. 20 cents each.

Deutzia—A charming species, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold; flowers pure white; fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely at a low temperature in the winter. 20 cents each.

Roses

Our Roses are all very strong two-year-old plants, either grown on their own roots or budded on Manetti, and are not to be compared with the puny greenhouse roses from 2-inch pots sent out by some nurserymen.

CLIMBING ROSES.



Crimson Rambler

We can furnish Crimson Rambler in tree form. Strong trees, 4 feet high, price \$1.00 each.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, is almost white; very double and fragrant. 20 cents each.

Greenville or Seven Sisters—Purplish crimson and pink, not quite hardy. 20 cents each.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color; large and double; very vigorous and rapid in its growth; the best climbing rose. 20 cents each.

“Baby Rambler”—A dwarf (bush, not climbing) form of Crimson Rambler, and, furthermore, everblooming. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer if planted out of doors. Has the same bright crimson color as the climbing Crimson Rambler, and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time on plants of fair size. “Baby Rambler” is one of the best red roses for bedding, and is going to be just as popular and as extensively planted as the climbing form has been. May be grown in pots. 2-year plants, 50 cents each.

Crimson Rambler—The famous crimson clustered climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. The foliage is large and glossy; the plant looks like a mass of double crimson flowers when in bloom. The panicles are large and remain perfect for several weeks. Perfectly hardy anywhere. Price, 25 cents each.

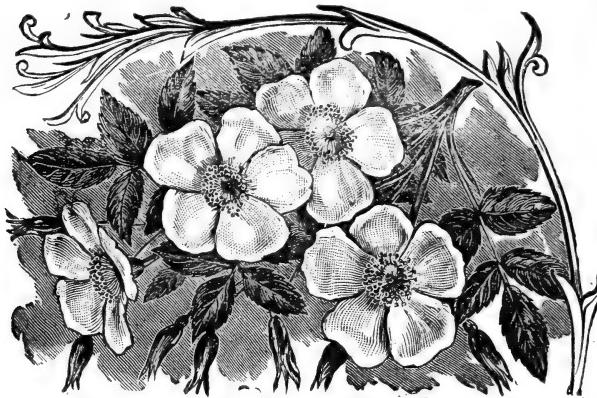
Yellow Rambler—Flowers of medium size, in immense clusters; very sweet-scented; a clear, decided yellow. The hardest of all yellow climbing roses. It is a rampant grower, well established plants often making a growth of 10 to 12 feet in a season. 25 cents each.

White Rambler—Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit; flowers pure white. 25 cents each.

MEMORIAL ROSE.

A rose of trailing habit; a very hardy and rapid grower, with a glossy dark green foliage, which remains on until late in the fall. Its flowers are

pure white and very fragrant. It is especially adapted to cemetery planting, hence its name; or it may be trained as a screen to hide some unsightly root, stump or rock. 20 cents each.



Memorial Rose

growth, with fine foliage; one of the freest of the hybrid perpetuals to bloom; we can recommend this rose without hesitation. 20 cents each.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; splendid foliage and habit; with large flower. 20 cents each.

Ulrich Brunner—The flowers are very large, of beautiful form and very double; color deep rich rose. 20 cents each.

Anne de Diesbach—Carmine, beautiful shade; moderately full and very large. 20 cents each.

Madame Plantier—One of the finest pure white roses, blooming in clusters. 20 cents each.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow; double and very fine. 30 cents each.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white, flowering in clusters; very free bloomer. 20 cents each.

General Washington—Brilliant rose crimson; large, double; fine. 20 cents each.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy and effective. 20 cents each.

Madame Chas. Wood—One of the most beautiful hybrid perpetual roses ever introduced. The flower is extra large, full and double; color deep rose crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet with maroon shading; it blooms soon after planting out and continues to bloom all summer. 20 cents each.

American Beauty—Fine plants, each 35 cents.

Frau Karl Druschki or **White American Beauty**—35 cents each.

MOSS ROSES.

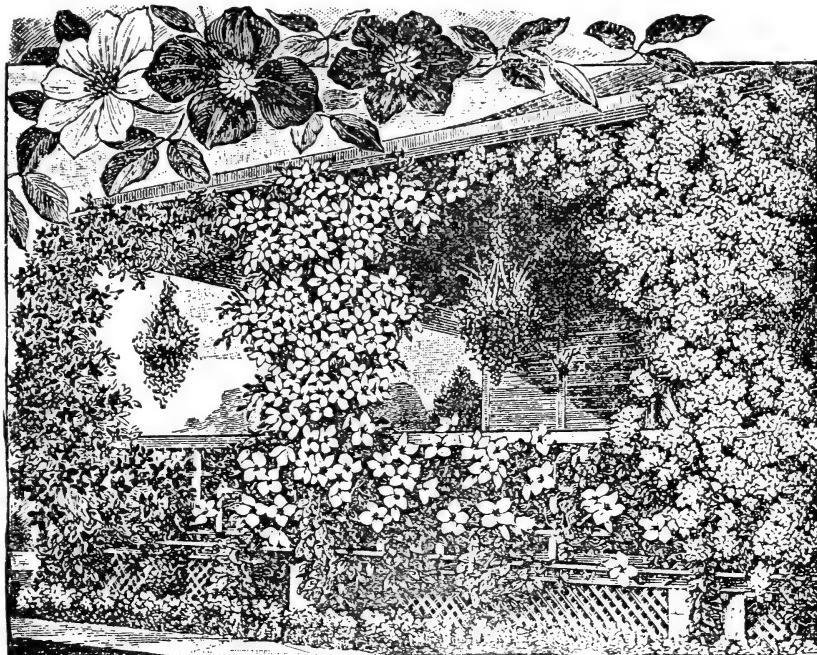
Capt. John Ingram—Dark velvety purple; full and fine. 20 cents.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose; very large, full and beautiful. 20 cents each.

Perpetual White—Pure white; it blooms in large clusters. 20 cents each.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT—SEE PAGE 4.

Climbing Vines



Jackmanii

Clematis Paniculata—(New Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis)—No introduction of recent years has met with such ready sale and given so perfect satisfaction wherever planted. It grows and thrives anywhere, and is a very rapid grower and profuse bloomer. The flowers are pure white, borne in large clusters, converting the plant into a perfect mass of white. Its extreme hardiness, bright green foliage and delightfully fragrant flowers, serve to make this one of the finest hardy climbing plants in cultivation. Strong 2-year plants, 25 cents.

Clematis (Jackmanii)—A very beautiful blooming variety, with flowers from four to six inches in diameter, of an intense violet purple color, borne successively in continuous masses on the summer shoots. 35 cents each.

Henryi—Fine, large, creamy white flowers; strong grower and very hardy; one of the best of the white varieties; a perpetual bloomer. 40 cents each.

Clematis—(Mad. Andre)—Red; a very strong grower, producing large flowers. Each 35 cents.

Honeysuckle—(Monthly Fragrant or Dutch)—Blooms all summer; very sweet; red and yellow flowers. 20 cents each.

Bignonia or Trumpet Flower—(Scarlet Radicans)—A splendid climber; vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. 20 cents each.

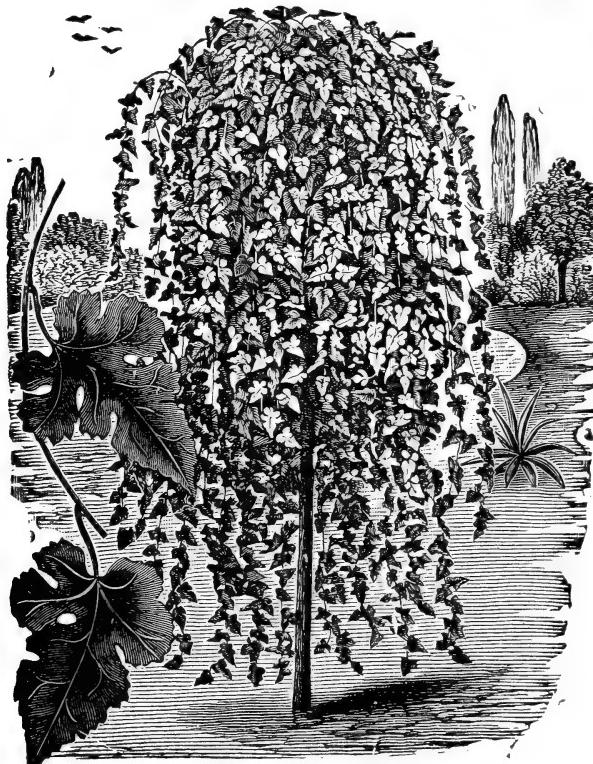
Virginia Creeper—A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in the autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by hand-

some dark blue berries. The vine is the best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English Ivy, and is really in summer not inferior to it. 15 cents each.

Wistaria—(Double Purple)—A rare and charming variety, with perfect double flowers, deeper in color than the single, and the racemes of remarkable length. The plant is perfectly hardy, resembling the single Wistaria, so well known as one of our best climbing plants. 20 cents each.

Boston Ivy—A beautiful hardy climbing plant. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year. Strong plants, 25c each.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs



Weeping Mulberry.

Tea's Weeping

Mulberry—We cordially recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardiest, and most beautiful of weeping trees. It transplants easily and is appropriate for both large and small places. The leaves are lustrous, distinctly lobed; the branches slender and willowy, forming a tall, narrow green tent of dense shade. Fine trees. \$1.00 each.

Catalpa Bungii or Umbrella Tree—One of the finest ornamental trees we have; it is perfectly hardy; you will be pleased with this tree on your lawn. Trees grafted, 7 feet high, 75 cents each.

WEEPING TREES. Per 1 Per 10 Per 100

Mountain Ash and Camperdown Elm	\$1.00	.....	.....
Wisconsin Willow, 5 to 6 feet .....	.20	1.50	.....
Wisconsin Willow, 4 to 5 feet .....	.15	1.00	.....
Kilmarnock Willow .....	.50	.....	.....
Weeping Tree Rose	1.00	.....	.....
Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch, 5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	.....	.....

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Continued.

Ash, Soft Maple, Box Elder, Catalpa, Black

Locust and Carolina Poplar—

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet	\$0.15	\$1.20	\$10.00
5 to 6 feet .....	.20	1.50	12.00
6 to 8 feet .....	.30	3.00	25.00
8 to 10 feet .....	.50	4.50	40.00

Elm, Sycamore and Hackberry—

4 to 5 feet .....	.15	1.30	12.00
5 to 6 feet .....	.20	1.75	15.00
6 to 8 feet .....	.30	2.50	20.00
8 to 10 feet .....	.50	4.75	45.00

Mountain Ash, 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	....
Mountain Ash, 5 to 6 feet.....	.30	2.50	....
Hard Maple, 5 to 6 feet.....	.35	3.00	....
Hard Maple, 6 to 8 feet.....	.50	4.00	....
Horse Chestnut, 5 to 6 feet.....	.50	4.00	....
Sweet Chestnut, 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	....
Sweet Chestnut, 5 to 6 feet.....	.35	2.50	....
Russian Olive, 4 to 5 feet.....	.40	3.50	....
Wild Black Cherry, 4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.20	....
Wild Black Cherry, 5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.00	....
Black Walnut, 5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.00	....
Black Walnut, 6 to 8 feet.....	.35	3.00	....
White Birch, 5 to 6 feet .....	.25	2.00	....
Silver Leaved Poplar, 6 to 8 feet.....	.25	2.00	....
Silver Leaved Poplar, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	1.50	....
Silver Leaved Poplar, 4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.20	....
Red Bud, 5 to 6 feet.....	.30	2.50	....
Red Bud, 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	....
Russian Golden Willow, 2 feet .....	.04	.30	....
Honey Locust, 3 to 4 feet.....	.15	1.30	....
Honey Locust, 4 to 5 feet.....	.20	1.50	....
Honey Locust, 5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.00	....

HEDGE PLANTS.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Privet, ~ 6 to 12 inches.....	\$.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
Privet, 12 to 18 inches.....	.30	2.50	20.00
Privet, 18 to 24 inches.....	.40	3.00	25.00
Osage Orange, strong plants .....	....	.20	1.50
Osage Orange, second size .....	....	.15	1.00
Russian Mulberry, 6 to 12 inches.....	....	.25	2.00
Russian Mulberry, 12 to 18 inches.....	....	.35	3.00

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

We have millions of them, principally Black and Honey Locust, Catalpa and Mulberry. Lumber and posts are becoming more expensive every year, and people could save a great deal of this expense by planting some of the quick-growing forest trees. Nearly every farm has some wast land that could be used for this purpose.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Continued.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Ash, 6 to 10 inches.....	\$0.20	\$ 1.50
Ash, 10 to 15 inches.....25	2.00
Box Elder, 6 to 10 inches.....20	1.75
Box Elder, 10 to 15 inches.....30	2.50
Black Locust, 5 to 8 inches.....10	1.00
Black Locust, 8 to 12 inches.....15	1.25
Black Locust, 12 to 18 inches.....25	2.25
Black Locust, 18 to 24 inches.....40	3.50
Black Locust, 24 to 36 inches.....60	5.00
Black Locust, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	8.00
Honey Locust, 6 to 12 inches.....30	2.50
Honey Locust, 12 to 18 inches.....40	3.50
Honey Locust, 18 to 24 inches.....60	5.00
Thornless Honey Locust, 6 to 12 inches.....50	4.50
Thornless Honey Locust, 12 to 18 inches.....75	6.50
Soft Maple, 6 to 12 inches.....25	2.00
Soft Maple, 12 to 18 inches.....30	2.50
Soft Maple, 18 to 24 inches.....35	3.00

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Soft Maple, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.05	\$0.40	3.00	....
Soft Maple, 5 to 6 feet.....	.07	.60	5.00	....
White Elm, 6 to 12 inches.....25	2.00
White Elm, 12 to 18 inches.....35	3.00
Russian Golden Willow, 2 feet.....	.04	.30	2.00	15.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 6 to 12 inches.....20	1.50
Catalpa Speciosa, 12 to 18 inches.....30	2.50
Catalpa Speciosa, 18 to 24 inches.....45	3.50
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 inches.....20	1.50
Cottonwood, 18 to 24 inches.....25	2.00
Black Walnut, 12 to 18 inches.....80	7.00
Black Walnut, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.00	9.00
Sycamore, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.00	7.50
Apple Seedlings, 1-year	1.00	7.00
Butternuts, 12 to 18 inches.....50	4.00	....
Japan Walnuts, 10 to 15 inches.....	1.00	8.00	....
English Walnuts, 10 to 15 inches.....	1.50	13.00	....
Sugar Maple, 12 to 18 inches.....25	2.00	....
Sweet Chestnut, 12 to 18 inches.....30	2.50	....
Persimmons, 6 to 12 inches.....25	2.00	....

CUTTINGS.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Cottonwood and Carolina Poplar	\$0.20	\$ 1.50
Wisconsin Weeping Willow25	2.00
Silver Poplar20	1.50
White and Yellow Willow20	1.50
Privet20	1.50
Concord Grape20	1.50

WE PAY THE FREIGHT—SEE PAGE 4.

EVERGREENS—TRANSPLANTED.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
Scotch, Austrian and White Pine, 2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.50	....
Scotch, Austrian and White Pine, 18 to 24 inches..	.30	2.00	....
Scotch, Austrian and White Pine, 12 to 18 inches..	.20	1.50	....
Arbor Vitae, 2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.50	....
Red Cedars, 2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	....
Red Cedars, 18 inches .....	.25	2.00	....
Silver Cedars, 2 to 3 feet .....	.50	3.50	....
Norway Spruce, 12 to 18 inches.....	.15	1.00	....
Norway Spruce, 18 to 24 inches.....	.20	1.50	....
Black Hills Spruce, taken up with earth, 12 inches	.30	2.50	....
Black Hills Spruce, taken up with earth, 18 inches	.50	3.50	....
Blue Spruce, taken up with earth, 12 inches.....	.35	....	....
Blue Spruce, taken up with earth, select color, 12 in	.50	....	....
Blue Spruce, taken up with earth, best colors, 12 in	.75	....	....
Irish Juniper, taken up with earth, 12 inches....	.35	....	....
Irish Juniper, taken up with earth, 18 inches....	.75	....	....
Balsam of Fir, with earth, 12 inches .....	.30	....	....



Austrian, Scotch and White Pine, Douglas Spruce, White Spruce or Balsam of Fir, any of these, 12 inches in height, with earth, each 30 cents.

**EVERGREEN
SEEDLINGS.**

We have for Spring trade 10,000 Red Cedar Seedlings, and we are going to put the price low enough so that many will buy. These are nursery grown from seed, and are what we transplant to grow the large trees with.

Blue Spruce

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Scotch and Austrian Pine, 10 to 12 inches.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
White Pine and Arbor Vitae, 8 to 10 inches.....	.45	4.00	30.00
Norway or White Spruce, 10 to 12 inches.....	.35	3.00	20.00
Red Cedar, nursery grown, 5 to 7 inches.....	.35	3.00	25.00

Bulbs and Tubers

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Peonies, for fall or spring.....	\$0.25	....	....	....
Gladiolus for spring planting .....	.10	....	....	....
Tube Roses for spring planting.....	.10	....	....	....
Hyacinths for fall planting .....	.10	....	....	....
Crocuses for fall planting .....	.05	....	....	....
Tulips for fall planting .....	.05	....	....	....
Lilies for fall or spring planting .....	.25	....	....	....
Narcissus for fall planting .....	.20	....	....	....
Dahlias for spring planting .....	.20	....	....	....
Cannas for spring planting .....	.20	....	....	....
Yuccas .....	.20	....	....	....
Bleeding Heart .....	.20	....	....	....
Golden Glow .....	.15	....	....	....
Hollyhocks, mixed colors .....	.10	.75	....	....

Our One Dollar Collections

Below we give the description of a number of collections of small trees, shrubs, vines and plants which we will send postpaid, for One Dollar each. No order accepted for less than one dollar. If so desired, we will send one-half of two, or one-fourth of four collections for the price named. Please order by number.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 12 Assorted Apple Trees, 1 yr. | 25. 20 Asparagus. |
| 2. 10 Assorted Crab Apple Trees,
1 year. | 26. 26 Horseradish cuttings. |
| 3. 4 Assorted Cherry Trees, 1 yr. | 27. 12 Rhubarb. |
| 4. 10 Assorted Peach Trees, bud-
ded. | 28. 100 Strawberries, assorted. |
| 5. 6 Assorted Plum Trees, bud-
ded. | 29. 6 Honeysuckles, assorted. |
| 6. 6 Assorted Apricot Trees,
budded. | 30. 6 Trumpet Vines. |
| 7. 4 Quince Trees, assorted. | 31. 5 Clematis Viticella. |
| 8. 16 Concord Grape Vines. | 32. 6 Virginia Creepers. |
| 9. 12 Agawam Grape Vines. | 33. 4 Climbing Roses, assorted. |
| 10. 12 Brighton Grape Vines. | 34. 4 Hybrid Monthly Rose, ast'd |
| 11. 12 Delaware Grape Vines. | 35. 4 Moss Roses, assorted. |
| 12. 8 Duchess Grape Vines. | 36. 4 Peonies. |
| 13. 8 Empire State Grape Vines. | 37. 4 Lilies, assorted. |
| 14. 12 Elvira Grape Vines | 38. 4 Dahlias, assorted. |
| 15. 8 Moore's Early Grape Vines. | 39. 12 Gladiolus. |
| 16. 12 Niagara Grape Vines. | 40. 12 Tube Roses, assorted. |
| 17. 12 Worden Grape Vines. | 41. 12 Hyacinths, assorted. |
| 18. 10 Currants, assorted, 1 year. | 42. 12 Narcissus, assorted. |
| 19. 10 Gooseberry, assorted, 1 yr. | 43. 20 Tulips, assorted. |
| 20. 20 Juneberry, 1 year. | 44. 20 Crocuses, assorted. |
| 21. 20 Dewberries, assorted. | 45. 20 Lilies of the Valley. |
| 22. 16 Blackberry, assorted. | 46. 1 Crimson, 1 White, 1 Yel-
low Rambler Rose. |
| 23. 20 Red Raspberry, assorted. | 47. 6 Japanese Wineberry. |
| 24. 20 Black Raspberry, assorted. | 48. 6 Evergreen Blackberry. |
| | 49. 4 Stewart Peach. |
| | 50. 5 Cannas, assorted. |

Russian Mulberry

This tree has been planted very extensively in the Western states for the last fifteen years, and we know of no other tree that will stand as much drouth and neglect and yet make a good growth each year.

It makes a very good shade tree, holding its leaves late into the fall; and for a hedge, without thorns, it has no superior.

Trees commence to bear at two years old; fruit resembles the blackberry, and will ripen from July 1st to September.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
5 to 6 ft., well branched, transplanted..	\$0.02	\$1.00	\$8.50	....
4 to 5 ft., well branched, transplanted..	.08	.70	6.00	....
3 to 4 ft., well branched, transplanted..	.07	.60	5.00	....
2 to 3 ft., branched, transplanted .....	.06	.50	4.00	....
6 to 12 inch seedlings.....	.....	.....	.25	2.00
12 to 18 inch seedlings.....	.....	.....	.35	3.00
18 to 24 inch seedlings.....	.....	.....	.50	4.00
Downing Everbearing, 3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	....	....
New American, 3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	....	....

Seeds

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Black Locust	\$0.05	\$0.40
Hardy Catalpa .....	.10	1.25
Honey Locust .....	.05	.40
Osage Orange .....	.10	.40
Russian Mulberry .....	.20	3.00

Free Premium to Our Patrons

We wish to secure the names of some of your neighbors who are in need of some of our stock, consequently we make you the following offer: If, when you send your order, you will cut out the blank below and return to us with the names of four of your acquaintances, who would be likely to need something in our line, together with postoffice and state, we will send you free any one of the following list:

1 Trumpet Vine 2 Lilacs 3 Tube Roses.
4 Gladiolus, assorted 4 Lilies, two kinds 10 Asparagus

NAME	POSTOFFICE	STATE
.....
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Cut this out and return with your order.

FAIRBURY NURSERIES
DUE BILL FOR 25 CENTS

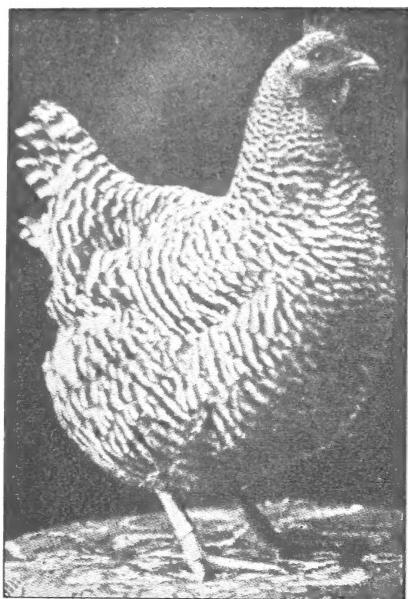
Fairbury, Neb., Jan. 1, 1907.

This due bill will be accepted for twenty-five cents
in Nursery Stock from any customer whose order
amounts to One Dollar or more.

C. M. HURLBURT, Mgr.

Address C. M. HURLBURT, Manager, Fairbury, Neb.

Poultry



LADY

From a Photograph of One of Our Prize
Winners at Nebraska Poultry Shows
in 1904 and 1905, Score 92½,
Weight 8½ lbs.

layers, capital flesh formers, handsome in plumage and carriage, easy to mate and raise, and have all the essential qualities of an ideal bird.

Their standard weights are: cock, 9½ lbs.; cockerel, 8 lbs.; hen, 7½ lbs.; pullet, 6½ lbs.

The male and female should be of the same color throughout, which should be white, or a light gray, crossed by narrow black bars, that should be the same distance apart, and extend the whole length of each feather. The white and dark bars should be of the same width. The beak should be yellow in the male, and nearly so in the female; legs and toes clear yellow; eyes red; five points to the comb, the center one which should be the longest and directly over the eye; comb should stand erect.

We breed the Thompson (Ringlet) strain exclusively, and have as good stock as can be found in the West.

We shall have four breeding pens this season, each pen headed by one or more of our choicest cockerels.

Eggs, \$1.25 per setting of 15; \$5.00 per 100; express to be paid by purchaser.

Unscored cockerels at \$1.00 each, as long as they last; scored birds, after December 15th, at from \$2.00 to \$10.00 each.

If you want to improve your chickens, better let us have your order for one or more of our cockerels.

In connection with our nursery business we are breeding some very fine, poultry. Chicken raising and fruit raising should go hand in hand, and it costs the same to raise mongrels as it does a thoroughbred; then why not choose the variety best suited to your fancy and condition and breed that kind only? It will cost you no more to raise eggs worth \$1.00 per dozen for hatching purposes than to raise those which your grocer gives you 10c per dozen for in trade.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Of all the varieties of standard bred poultry, there is none that has the same hold on the fancy and commercial breeder as the world-famed Plymouth Rocks. They are plump, full-breasted, vigorous and hardy, good

An Egg and Poultry Purchaser Pays the Express

Agents Wanted

We wish to secure in your neighborhood a local agent who will solicit orders for us. If you have some leisure time during the long winter months and wish to act as our agent, write us for terms.

CLUB ORDERS

We will allow our customers a liberal commission in stock for Club Orders sent to us. Write for our Club Offers.

"FAIR WARNING"

Owing to a failure all over the United States of Peach and Apple Seedlings and Apple Grafts this year, the prices on Budded Peach and Grafted Apple will be higher for the next two years. Better buy them now while they are cheap.

ENTOMOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

This is to certify that on August 30, 1906, I examined, personally, the stock and premises of the Fairbury Nurseries, C. M. Hurlburt, Manager, Fairbury, Nebraska, and find no San Jose Scale nor indication that it has ever been present in the nursery or its vicinity, and that the stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from all other insect pests.

This certificate is good for one year from date.

LAWRENCE BRUNER,
State Entomologist.

Fairbury Nurseries

C. M. HURLBURT, Mgr., FAIRBURY, NEBRASKA